IMPORTANT FROM THE QULF.

of the Steamer Philadelphia with Montenant Slemmer's Company—Con-yal Bragg about to Postpone Indef-stely the Attack on Fort Pickens—The Speciade at Pensacola Complete, and pommunication with the Rebels cut off Sea-The Governor General of Havana Supplying the Government Troops from Texas with Food-Our Pensacela, Key West and Tortugas Correspond-

ARRIVAL OF THE PHILADELPHIA FROM FORT PICKENS.

The United States transport Philadelphia, Captain Kit-bridge, arrived here yesterday morning from Fort Pick-ens, via off Tortugas and Key West, making the passage from the latter place in six days and twelve hours, hav-ing on board Lieut. Slemmer and his command, and twelve women and children and twelve mechanics.

Bverything was quiet at Fort Pickens when the Philaselphia left, the feet laying at anchor off the fort, in readinces to co operate with Col. Brown, keeping up a essetant watchfulness and intercepting all vessels bound in thus cutting off all supplies from the accession forces

The fleet consists of the United States ship Sabine, H. A. Adams commanding; steam sloop-of-war Brooklyn, C B. Peer commanding; steam sloop Powhatan, D. D. Porter semmanding; steamer Water Witch, W. Rockendoff com nanding. The steamer Mohawk, J. H. Strong command mg, was at the east end of Rosas Island to prevent any

ng, was at the east end of Rosas Island to provent any vessels of light draft from entering at the eastern channel.

Lieutenant Siemmer's company are very much worn down by fatigue and constant labor and watchfulness. Several of them have the scurry, and others are suffering from attacks induced by over exertion and want of groper food. Lieutenant Gillman, of this company, is also passenger, and from the appearance of both officers and privates it is evident that the change of locality was necessary to restore the health of all. The P., in passing the Sabine and sloop-of-war Brooklyn, fred a gun for each ship, and exchanged salutes by dipping ensign, which was returned by both ships, and to show their appreciation of Lieutenant Slemmer, their rigging was manned and three cheers given by the crew, which were returned by Leutenant Slemmer's men and the crew of the Philadelphia with right good will.

The Philadelphia salied hence April 19, with sealed enders, having on board a large curgo of army and ord-mance atcress. Arrived at key West at 1 A. M. of the 20th; communicated with Major French, commander at Fort Taylor, and proceeded to Fort Jefferson, Tortogas Island; landed a large amount of subsistence stores, and salied at nine o'clock A. M. of the 20th; communicated with Major French, commander for Fort Pickens, where she arrived at eight o'clock P. M. of the 2d May, and anchored inside the fleet on the 3rd, approached within three quarters of a mile of the fort and landed mules and beef cattle in safety, and discharged most of the balance of her cargo. During this time the Philadelphia lay within range of the guns of Fort McRae, Barancas and the land batteries, but no disposition was manifested to attack her, the weather being so bad, three days delay in discharging was caused thereby. On the 14th proceeded to Fort Jefferson, Tortugas, and landed the balance of cargo there. May 16, 11 P. M., strived at Tortugas, discharged ordnance stores, and sailed for New York on the 19th, having ascertained that the prese we sailing vessels.

Mr. J. A. Kirby, a passenger by the Philadelphia

Mr. J. A. Kiroy, a passenger by the Philadelphia, brings the following important information from Fort Pickens. There are 6,700 troops in the robel camp around Fort Pickens, and 900 men in the fort. The Brecklyn, Sabine, Pewhatan and Water Witch are cruising in the vicinity of the fort. The rebel forces are badly disciplined, and many of them without arms. There is no fear of an attack, and the army of the beesigers is expecting to be marched North. We have

OUR PENSACOLA CORRESPONDENCE.

Date Signals of the Rebels-Movements of the Transport Operations -- Desertions from the Fort -- Captures of Steam ers from Mobile -- The Rebels Controlling the Light House-Octonel Brown Returns General Bragg's Communication Wathout Breaking the Scal-Blochade at Pensacela Com

The signals of which I spoke in my last letter were mere ruse on the part of the confederate troops to atthe attention of the squadron from two vessels off the barbor, bringing there munitions of war. It proved effectual, and much to our chagrin, the next morning we could see the vessels inside the harbor unloading their cargoes. A brighter watch will be kept in future, and it will be a shrewd fellow that can run in without being perceived. The Wyandot left for Key West last evening For what reason is unknown. The steamer Philadelphia, errived last evening, bringing more army stores and was despatched to Havana for gunny bags for batteries. A mortar battery is being erected on the island opposite the Nevy Yard. Colonel Brown says that in ten days he will be ready to begin offensive operations if necessary. The enclosed area or parade inside the fort is completely honeycombed, pits being dug all over it to allow the she'le to burst in them, thus desstroying their deadly effeet. The officers quarters have a covered way, constructroad is being laid down to the beach to facilitate the bransportation of stores to the fort. This has been much led, for the sand is so deep that great difficulty been experienced in getting to and from the beach. It is

been experienced in getting to and from the beach. It is said that several desertions have taken place from the fort, some five or six of the picket guard having absonuted within the past week.

May 4.—The store ship Release arrived here this evening. She left New York on the 3d of Mirch. We have had several exciting chases lately. Liguidenant Brown, commanding the schooner Oriental has overhauled two vessels that flew the Southern flag, running sy us in the most default manner, but as they had nothing on board contraband of war they were permitted to enter the harbor.

May 7.—This afternoon the smoke of two steamers were seen coming from the direction of Mobile. The Powhatan,

enter the harbor.

May 7.—This afternoon the smoke of two steamers were seen soming from the direction of Mobile. The Powhanan, ever on the alert, signalled to the flag ship for permission to get under way to see what they were. It being granted, she was soon of. The Brooklyn was not to be outdone in that manner. Her captain happened to be out of the ship just at that moment but quickly returning, he ordered the anchor to be hove up, and soon we were after them. We beat to quarters, the men going to the guns with as joyful faces as if about to attend a ball; some even tossed their hats with give, at the prospect of a brush. Alar, the brightest hopes cannot a ways be realized. The Powhatan had distanced us, not in speed, but by having obtained permission to go before we did, and thought the start. We see we came up they were used in the guns of the Powhatan. They proved to be two whigh pressure, bound to Pensaco a. After they had been commanded to remain near us, the captain of the Keys thought he would give us the slip, so, getting up his steam to a very high pressure, he suddenly started towards the harbor. The schooner Oriental was near, and a shell was fired across her bows from her howitzer. Taking no notice of it, she kept on, one of one broadside guns was then fired, throwing a shot across her bows. To this she paid no attention. Another followed, but this time in dangerous proximity: thicking that we were not trilling, she immediately commenced boaking, and was soon near us. An officer and armed boak's crew were not trilling, she immediately commenced boaking, and was soon near us. An officer and armed boak's crew were not trilling, she immediately commenced boaking, and was soon near us. An officer and armed boak's crew were not trilling she immediately commenced boaking, and was soon near us. An officer and armed boak's crew were not trilling she immediately commenced boaking, on the first she have the standard of the standard of the wind and anothered. The word has a sheet from a first date. We find b seen coming from the direction of Mobile. The Powhaian ever on the alert, signalled to the flagship for permission

been parsing to and from the forts and Peosacola, bringing down large bodies of men and munitions of war. A sainte was fired from Barrancas, and it is thought that General Beauvegard has arrived, as he has been expected here to take charge of the engineering operations. Tight blockands is now in force, and no vessels, except those in ballant, are permitted to cuter the barbor. Whether this extends to foreign vessels or not I am unable to say. A communication was received at Fort Pickens by Colonie Brown from General Bragg, addressed, to Colonie Brown, in command at Fort Pickens. It was refused an appended, Colonie Brown informing the General Pickens and Colonie Brown in communication was received and restricted and must so be addressed or no communications. Societies. Times that time no word his been heard from the General.

in "forids and must so be addressed or no communications occiped, eince that time no word his been heard from the General.

May 11.—The Mohawk came in on the evening of the 9th from Indianos. She brings nothing new. The senior communing officer of the squadron having learned that vessels of light draught we," entering the harbor by the east passed must be the Mohawk to blockede that point. A vessel drawing over six feet on mot get in through that passage.

It 'e a' the eastern end of the island and about forty miles distant from us. All communication with Pensa-cola by water is thus out off.

May 13, 1861.

The Waterwitch arrived here list evening from acWest. The Powhata: fred at a vessel trying to run th
blockade. It was the three musted schooner Star, of
New Orleans. She was made to turn back. The steams
Philadelphia leaves here to night or early to morrou
merning, so I will now close this.

OUR KEY WEST CORRESPONDENCE. KEY WEST, May 16, 1861.

KEY WEST, May 16, 1861.

Trace Troops—Taxes on United States Citizens—The Workmen at Port Taylor Loyal to the Union—Facht Wander-cr—Departure of the Confederate State Judge—Judge Morrow Organizing his Court, &c.

The steamship Louisiana, Capt. Kirbey, for New Orleans May 11, arrived at this place the morning of the 15th, touching for coal and water. She kaves this even-ing fer Philadelphia.

ng, leaves to-morrow afternoon for Havana. She i sent there for the purpose of bringing over to this plac the six hundred United States troops expected at Havan

the taxes due by the citizens to the State. The follow ng is the order:-"No taxes, assessments or other levier

the taxes due by the citizens to the State. The following is the order:—"No taxes, assessments or other levies will be laid or collected from the citizens of the United States by any person or persons acting under the authority of the State of Florida."
This to be of effect and enforced until further orders. Yesterday the employes at Fort Taylor, to the number of seventy-two, offered their services to Major French to assist his command in upholding the laws of the United States, repelling invasion, in suppressing rebellion and to be subject to his orders at any and all times. In the city to day a volunteer company is organizing, and at this moment over one hundred true and loyal citizens have come forward and agreed to piace themselves under and subject to the orders of the commanding officer of the United States troops at this place.

The yacht Wanderer, it is believed, has been chartered by Major French for government purposes

Moqueen McIntoch, of the Confederate States, and appointed to the position of Jugge of this district, arrived here a few days since, and finding the island in the quiet pressession of the United States, has concluded it best to leave to day. Himself and the District Attornay, J. L. Fatuni, sail for Tampico this evening.

Judge Morrow, of the United States Court, having organized his court, is ready to transact any business that may be brought before him. He can at twenty-four hours' notice empannel a jury for an extra session at any time in the year. Such is the law. Matters of city police or local infraction of the laws are not under his cognizance, but are for Major French to Jact upon.

KEY Wast, May 19, 1861. The Movements of the Steamer Philadelphia in the Gulf— Return of the Steamship Mohauk—Texas Troops at Havana—A Company of Union Men Raised in Key

The United States transport steamer Philadelphia, Capt. Kitridge, arrived yesterday morning from Fort Pickens tery and a quantity of ordnance. The Philadelphia touched here for coal and water, which she procured off the wharf of Ass F. Tift, Esq. Lieutenant Slemmer, with his company, are on the Philadelphia, bound to Fort Hamilton.

There were several cases of scurvy among the men, and want of fresh provisions at Fort Pickers, it is feare in will be the cause of much sickness among the troops. transport load of potatoes and beeves, sent out from New

will be the cause of much sickness among the troops. A transport load of potatoes and beeves, sent out from New York at this time, would do more for the security of the fortification on Santa Rosa thin haif a dozen cargoes of ordnance and munition of war. The steamship Mohawk had returned to Fort Pickens from Texas, without communicating with the United States troops.

The steamer Salva, Capt. McKay, arrived this morning from Havana. Three vessels, with United States troops had arrived from Texas. The Governor General supplied them with all the stores they required. They were very destitute, and the women and children had endured great hardships. The vessels were without any clearances, yet no obstacles were interposed to their entrance, and they were allowed all the privileges of the port. The generous assistance of the Captain General was worthy of all praise. One of the transports from Texas, the brig Mystic, not arriving with the others, the steamer Suwanee, Lieut. Duncan, went from Havana in search. Lieut. Gillent, Orfort Taylor, was on board the S., with a detachment of troops acting as a guard.

Yesterday afternoon the visituative company, of Strong. The two companies formed and marched to the quarters of the commanding officer, when they were presented in due form by their commanding captains, Maloney and Gallagher, to Major French. Speeches were made, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. Cheers were given for the President, the Union and the fig.

These companies are not yet uniformed or armed, but will be thoroughly organized and equipped for active service in a few days. The Key Wost Island Guard, many of whose members are secessionists, have been disbanded. The Key of the Galf, a violent secession sheet, has been suppressed, and the editor has saudently left the island. Several persons whose conduct has served to inflam the minds of some weak and wavering citizens, and cause them to falter and hesitate in their adherence to the feetarl authority, will be sent of the island. Some have already left

OUR TORTUGAS CORRESPONDENCE.

TORTUGAS, May 17, 1861.

List of Officers on the United States Steamer St. Louis. The following is a list of the officers of the United The following is a list of the banca which States steamer St. Louis, now lying at this place, which states steamer St. Louis, now lying at the place, which you will please publish in your paper for the efit of the officer's friends. They (the officers) are all well, and so also are the crew generally, but they are pretty well used up, the steamer having now been out nearly

ised up, the steamer having now been out issed up, the steamer having now been out is wenty-ninth months:—

Alexander Gibson, Esq., Commander; L. D. Todd, First Lieutenant and ex-officer; W. W. Low, Lieutenant; G. E. Belknap, Lieutenant; Nathaniel Green, Master; J. O'Connor Barclay, Surgeon; G. T. Pierce, Paymaster Peter A. Chason, Boatswain; James W. Searle, Gunner James McDonnell, Carpenter; Lewis B. Wakeman, Salimaker; J. M. Chadwick, Master's Mate.

WHAT CANNON SHALL WE IMPORT TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD. It were of immense importance to our army to kno

that the Armstrong cannon does not answer for field se vice. In China it so injured the gunners and the part the English army posted on low grounds before it, so as a fire over their heads, that they were obliged to retire from the field with it during the heat of battle, and when ord nance of equal calibre was much needed. Besides, on investigation in Ergland, recently had upon the efficiency vestigation in England, recently had upon the efficiency of the cannon, by a commission daily appointed by the Grown, the above fact was disclosed, and the further one of a trial with it against brass piece of the same calibre and of the old pattern, when the brass piece blow it to fragments, and induced advice that no more Armstrong cannons be made for the government.

The Machantic's Magazine, England, contains this report, and it is translated by the Journal des Dious, and copied by La Patrie, of the 30th alt., and in both the Paris papers with comments upon the importance of investigation and decision.

An Armstrong cannon was used in Charleston, and as the United States is importing heavy ordinance, it should know that the gun will only answer in embrasures, and not in the open field.

not in the open field.

The brais rifle cannon of France is the true one to import, it is both light and effective at great distances port. It is both light and effective at great distances. The cannon made like the Endeld mucket, is also very effective. The brais is coulonly and the whole arm like a receive of the brais rifle cannon and the English and the cannon after the order of the cannon and the English are the cannon after the order of the cannon and the cannon after the order of the cannon and the cannon after the order of the cannon and the cannon after the order of the cannon and the cannon and the cannon after the order of the cannon and the canno

OPERATIONS IN THE CHARLESTOWN NAVY

The steam frigate Mississippi went into communicate at Boston Saturday afternoon. Her officers are as fo ows:-Flag officer of the Gulf division of the blockading

will be the flag ship of the Gulf division of the blockading squaren.

The brig Bainbridge is now in commission at Boston. Since her return from the Faraguay expedition she has been thoroughly overthauled and repaired. The Bain, bridge is one of the three origs of war built for the United States, rates six gons, and is 250 tons burthes. She is smaller than the Perry and larger than the Perry and larger than the Perry and larger than the Petropium, which was scuttled at Norfolk. Her destination will be the rendezvous of the horn sheet. A full list of her officers is as follows—Lieutenant Communding, Thomas M. Brasher, Lieutenant, Jan. S. Thornton, Paymaster, Henry B. Woodbridge, Past Ausistant Surgeon. Use. Joinson, Jr., Auding McShipman, George P. Rand, Captair's Clerk, E. Farkman, Paymester's Clerk, Charley Woofley, Master's Mates, Edward C. Burt, Yankim Herkman, Joseph F. Baidwin.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS IN NEW YORK.

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE REGIMENT. RRIVAL OF THE FIRST REGIMENT FROM NEW HAMP-SHIRE—THEIR RECRETION IN THIS CITY—FRE-SENTATION OF A FLAG—SPERCHES OF JUGGE BON-NEY AND COLONEL TAPPAN, ETC.

The First regiment of New Hampshire volunteers, Co-lonel Tappan, arrived in this city yesterday, exceeds for the seat of the war, and were received in a very credita ble manner by the sons of the Granite State residing in New York and its vicinity. At seven o'clock the Committee of Arrangements, of which Mr. C. L. Frost was Chairman, together with the sons of New Hampshire, assembled at the Brandreth House, and forming a line, the entire body, to the number of four hundred and fifty marched to the foot of Vestry street, there to await the arrival of the troops. On their arrival at the wharf of the Norwich line of steamboats a meeting was held and imprompts spacehes were made by Dr. W. N. Chamberlain, H. B. Perkins

were made by Dr. W. N. Chamberiain, H. B. Perkins and Judge Peabedy. It was also resolved that they should form an association for the relief of the New Hampshire soldiers, and that the families of the troops should be cared for in the absence of their protectors, all present pledging themselves to carry out the project to its fullest extent.

At half past nine o'clock the steamer Connectiont arrived at her wharf, and in less than an hour after wards the Commodore hove in sight, each bearing the eagerly looked for troops. A fine band was on board the Connectiout, and as the troops proceeded to disembark in regular order, the effect of the soul stirring music was truly electrical. The sons of New Hampshire cheered until they were hearse, and as Colonel Tappan passed by them at the head of his troops the excitement was intense. About an hour was consumed in landing the troops, the bagage waggons, horses and camping materials. This being concluded, a procession was formed under the marshalship of Sidney Webster, and the entire body started for the Brandreth House.

THE FLAG PRISSINGATION.

Parting up Vestry street to Canal street, and thence on towards Broadway, the troops halted at the Brandroin Honse for the purpose of receiving the flag which was to be presented to them by their fellow countrymen in NewYork.

The ceremonies commenced by Mr. Webster welcoming the regiment on their passage through the city, the which Mr. Frost introduced Judge Bouncy, who made the presentation, and spoke as follows:—

FRILOW CHTERES AND SOLDERS ON NSW HARDSHURE:—We, natives of the Granite Eiste, desire to welcome you to the metropolis. It is not our place to inquire why you are here. We all know that in time of old, when the liberty of the country and the people was in diager, New Hampshire sent a large number of men to the support the government. We know that when the constitution was subsequent in danger, and when it was sought the violated a synulated and the country in the country in the country and the people was in the country of the country and the people was in the country of the country of the country in the country of the country o

quartermaster—R. N. Batcheldor.
Paymaster—Moses K. Hazleton.
Surgeon—A. E. Crosby.
Surgeon's Mate—H. C. Ehaw.
Chaplain—S. G. Abbott.
Company B.—Captain Bell.
Company B.—Captain Remy.
Company B.—Captain Remy.
Company P.—Captain Berton.
Company F.—Captain Berton.
Company F.—Captain Berton.
Company F.—Captain Surgent.
Company J.—Captain Surgent.
Company J.—Captain Surgent.
Company J.—Captain Surtevant.
Company J.—Captain Surtevant.
Company J.—Captain Surtevant.
Company L.—Captain Surtevant.
Company L.—Captain Surtevant.
The officers took dinner at the Astor House, where a bountiful appast was provided for them.
Two of the companies were entertained at the Metropolitan and St. Nicholas Hotels, free of expense, and the proprietor of the Girard House offered to give two other companies a comfortable dinner on the same terms. The troops rested in the city for a few hours in the afterneon, and at hair past five o'clock they formed in Centre and Canal streets, and resumed the march. The regiment passed down Breadway about six o'clock, and at seven o'clock they started from Jersey City in a special train provided for their accommodation by the Suppriatendent of the New Jersey Transportation Railroad Company.
The flag that was presented to the regiment has been

The flag that was presented to the regiment has been raid for by subscription, from the friends of the New Hampabire men in this city. The amount of sub-scription was put at three dollars, and no greater sum was received from any one person. This serves to show the feeling of their friends in this city. The white horse on which the Colonel rode as he headed the troops is said to be the same one that General Pierce need in the Mexican war. The horse is twenty one years old.

THE NINTH REGIMENT.

This command, now under orders for so many days, is at lastfully equipped and ready to leave. The order for their departure had in fact been issued for yesterday afternoon, but was again countermended. This afternoon the regiment will leave positively, and nothing less than a the regiment will leave positively, and nothing less than a blockade of the port or the destruction of the Philadelphia Halfrond will prevent their going. Quartermaster Henriques has been kept busy for the past two days in the custribution of shoes, blackets, cancens, &c. The regiment numbers over eight honored, and would have had upwards of a thousand if they had been permitted to go when they offered their services to the authorities, the command forms at three o'clock, on Union square, preparatory to departure, and no doubt they will create a great demonstration in their march down Broadway.

COLONEL BLENKER'S REGIMENT UNDER MARCHING OPPERS.

The Eighth regiment, Cerman rifles, Colonel Louis Blenker, stationed at Prince Garden, received orders on Saturday afterneen to march immediately, but not being entirely equipped, as far as arms and underclothing are concerned, deferred their departure until this evening. Yesterday morning, at two e'clock, the regiment received their quota of blankets and about one hundred and fifty Sharpe's rifles, which, with the two hundred maskets in their possession, form the entire armament possessed by

Sharpe's rilles, which, with the two hundred maskets in their possession, form the entire urmanent possessed by them. They have not, as yet, been furnished with the camon for their artillery corps, all nough the sappers and miners, numbering one hundred, pieked man of all trades, are as well equipped with mechanical implements as could possibly be wished for. Th'n corps is in command of Captain Wetschell, an officer of great experience, having already served in the Austr an army.

The regiment is furnit, ned with three handsome and well arranged ambult ace wagons, one of these being elegantly fitted up as an apothecmy depot, and is in charge of the hosp tail seward. The remainder are provided with bedding to carry the sick and wounded. No regiment leav's give city is provided with so complete and in every way so well appointed a stock of medical stores. If a German citizens, the Union Defense Committee ar d the association of patriotic halies at the Splagier line' stute have not forgotten one single item to make this separatment complete in every respect. Each company har, a portable case, in which is arranged an abundance of left, sponge, sticking plasters, bandages, stimulants so. Desides the cach company is provided with a pouch containing surgical instruments, for the carrying of which two men are detailed. Thus in an action the regimental surgeon, when called upon, always is provided with the necessary medicaments, no matter on what person of the battle field a wounded soldier may be.

The knapacks were also furnished the regiment surgering and nothing more is wanted in the outilit of this noble regiment but the armament to place them on a war foothing, and ready to go at once into action. Their destination is supposed to be Washington, but nothing definite is known even by Colonel Hender. Youterday morning at the "Wacht parade," a great many distinguished possess were present, among whom we acticed tion, lodge likely and lady, Mr. Moutree and lady, Mr.

Bloom and a heat of others. The regiment is anxious to proceed to the seat of war, and greeted the orders for their departure with great delight.

THE JACKSON GUARD (TAMMANY REGI-MENT).

TAMMANY HALL AS A CAMP AND RECRUITING QUARTERS.

Decidedly the most active locality for recruiting votun teers in this city, and perhaps in the Union, has been a the Old Wigwam-Tammany Hall. Some half a dozen regiments have had their headquarters there, and as regiments have had their headquarters there, and as many as three have had their recruiting offices all at one time in the building. Two regiments which had been started at the Republican Committee Rooms were eventually transferred to Tammany for completion. In fact, the convenience of the location to the Park barracks, and the constant parades and displays around the building, give it an atvantage for volunteer recruiting which would make it exceedingly available to have the building devoted altogether to this purpose during the war. Thus far the public hall which the "unterrited" have already made classic, has been a continued excampment. It is regularly supplied with mattresses in the same manner as the Park betracks, and at night frees are laid down on the floor in long rows by the hundred, to be taken up and piled sway at daybreak, when the premises are, until night again, used as a drill room for from three to half a dozen companies at a time, all day. As the fammany General Committee was the first to take the lead in declaring the true grounds on which the war for the Union should be conducted, so they have not only thrown open their building for the use of the recruiting service, but the leaders have also got up a regiment, which it is intended shall be marchalled to the wars by the "Father of the Council," William D. Kennedy, as a more special representative of the Oid Wigwam. The idea which is particularly had in view by this is, to testify in the most unmistakeable manner the cutarion before the Union Committee on Saturday on Fourteenh street. The number ordered out was 850, and some nine hundred appeared on the ground. It appears that a much larger number could be readily recruited if desired; but the muster of men accepted by Colonel Kennedy's regiment was mustered for irspection before the Union Committee on Saturday on Fourteenh street. The number ordered out was 850, and some nine hundred appeared on the ground. It appears that a much large number could be readily recruited if desired; but the m many as three bave had their recruiting offices all at one time in the building. Two regiments which had been

THE CAMPS AT STATEN ISLAND. LETTER FROM THE NEW YORK CALIFORNIA (THIRTY SECOND) REGIMENT. CAMP YATES, States Island, May 26, 1861.

Our situation is most delightful, our barracks roomy and comfortable, but our food not such as we have been accustemed to. Still we somehow try and get along with t, though rather hard on a new regiment; many bave fared worse. Our camp is named after General Ystes, of Quartermaster's department of your city-a very handsome compliment for so handsome a camping ground.

Major Frank Lemon has been in command since we

came here, and he is putting the boys through a "course of sprouts." The first day we left New York he made of sprouts." The first day we left New York he made us march five miles to our camp groun1—a pretty good beginning; then we had an evening parade, when he is used the following orders—and it cames hard on a "young one" that never was a soldier before (I don't say I am one now, but I hope to be one soon if the Major keeps on) to be obliged to get out of bed at five in the morning—Reveille at five o'clock; drill from half-past five to seven; breakfast at half-past seven; guard mounting at nine; bloctor's call at half-past seven; guard mounting at nine; bloctor's call at half-past seven; guard mounting at nine; bloctor's call at half-past twelve; drill from three to five; evening paradeat subset; tailoo at nine; taps ten minules after. These orders are all carried out "up to the handle."

Yesterday afternoon was "wash day," and we didn't

after. These orders are all carried out "up to the handle."

Vesterday afternoon was "wash day," and we didn't go a washing, but went a clamming down on the beach, about one mile from the camp, and it was a relief from camp duty. We brought up about three thousand clams, and at to day's dinner we are to have the first "clam bake"

The Major has complimented us on account of our good behavior. He says that propic have called upon him and complimented the men for their general good conduct and orderly manners.

We have just had a regimental parade in honor of, and n respect to, the gallant Colonel Ellaworth, of the Fire Zonaves. The Major has fiss flags dressed in mourning, with drums muffled, and I heard he told the officers he was much pleased with the marching and manneuvring of the men. I am off now for a walk on the beach, and will write more one of these days.

Accession to the California regiment. ACCESSION TO THE CALIFORNIA REGIMENT.

The members of Captain Lewis Bieral, Company A, Empire City regiment, are requested to meet at 15 West Houston street, Monday, May 27, at eight o'clock A. M., to be mustered in the United States service in Colonel alifornia reg ment. By order of Lewis Biera Captain Company A.

THE DE KALB REGIMENT.

At the Yorkville Park, foot of Eighty-sixth street a regiment is stationed which promises, after being fully organized and inspected, to vie with any volunteer military body that has yet been raised in the city In this regiment is a company of Zouaves, num bering one hundred, in command of Captain Emi Duysing, a distinguished officer in the German army. Having received recruits from this city and vicinity, the regiment now numbers upwards of eight hundred men, all of whom are in barracks, at the above mentioned piace. The order for inspection has been issued, and it is probable that the regiment will be received into the State service during this week. As commander of the regiment, choicely has been selected, and Captain Duysing will remain as commander of his corps of Zonaves, and have the right flank, the post of bonor, in the regimental line. The command is in excellent distipline, being constantly drilled. On Saturday afternoon the De Kalb was one of the ten regiments inspected by the Union Defence Committee. One feature will be observed by this regiment, which is that no officer will be elasted unless he is an experienced military man. The regiment thus far has been sustained mainly by subscriptions from private gources, contributed by pairiotic Germans. Duysing, a distinguished officer in the German army

This command, named in honor of John Jacob Astor, Esq., one of the patriotic members of the Union Defende Committee, is in camp at the Elm Park, and complete as far as numbers are concerned. They have already been mustered into service and a number assigned to them. They will henceforth be known as the Iwenty nigth re-They will henceforth be known as the Iwenty ninth regiment New York State Volunteers on the 22d inst. an election for officers was held, when the following field and staff officers were elected—chonel, A. Von Steinwehr: Lieutenent Colorei, Glements soets, Major, Louis Livingston: Adjustant, A. Von Zechuscher: Quartermaster, M. Pinner; Commissary, H. Nelman; Paymester, Charles Newell. The regiment is composed entirely of Germans, with one or two exceptions of the line officers. They have been liberally treated by the gentleman whose name they bear, and are in hopes of receiving their equipments during the coming week. The command is in rigid discipline, and is already experiencing the sweets, or rather transfer, of camp life.

THE GARIBALDI GUARD.

NOTICE TO THE PATRIOTIC CITIZENS OF NEW YORK. Mesers. Alexander Bliss, 17 West Twenty-first street and Francis A. Stout, 93 Ninth street, have been appointed by Col. d'Utaesy, commanding the Garibaldi Guard, a committee to solicit and receive subscriptions in aid of the regiment. It is in urgent need of clothing and other ne-cessaries and comforts not furnished by the Union Defence Committee or by the United States Government. Patriotic and benevolent citizens are invited to send contributions to the above named committee, at either of their residences. The committee will thankfully acknow-edge all gifts through the newspapers.

THE GERMAN FIELD BATTERY.

Commanded by A. Brickel, have their headquarters at No. 3 William street. They are now organized and at the disposition of the government. The men composing the battery have many of them seen active service, during the revolutionary wars of Lower Germany. Since their formation they have sustained themselves in quarters from their private resources, and now appeal to the pub-lic for sid.

THE BRITISH VOLUNTEERS Will muster for inspection at nine o'clock on Tuesday morning. The officers expect to turn out something like 1,000 men. The regiment has had as many as 2,200 men, but through the neglect of the authorities the number has dwindled to less than one half. It is condicatly hoped, however, that the original number will again be reached and exceeded, if the regiment has fair play shown to it.

THE ANDERSON ZOUAVES. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.
Will you have the kindness to correct the statement that appeared in your Sunday's edition, to the effect

that Anderson's Zonaves numbered only 400 men. The bave twice that number of able bodies men. By makin the above correction you will greatly oblige S. J. DOESTADER, Captain of Company G, Anderson Zonavet.

TWENTIETH REGIMENT, CERMAN RIFLES. PRAPHICAL SECTIONS OF THE PIELD OFFICERS It is a singular circumstance that, as soon as the present difficulties occurred, involving our country in a war terrible in its aspects and lasting probably as long as the thirty years' campaign, our German fellow citizens have nobly come forward and tendered their services and experience on the side of law and the maintanance of the

the receive on the sade of the wand the maintenance of the integrity and honor of our Union.

The Germans, as a general thing, are a peaceful class, but, once roused, their spirit is indomitable. Reared in their country to the use of firearms, nearly every child is conversant with the use of destructive weapons. To their credit be it said, they never use their skill as sharpbooters only when right is on their side, and then it is turned to effective account. There are at his moment six different German regiments in this city, three of whom have been formally mustered into the United States service. The first of these bodies of treops was recruited by Colonel Lewis Blenker, an officer of great experience

by Colonel Lewis Blenker, an officer of great experience, and the here of numberless battice.

The second is the Union Turner Rifles, Twentieth regiment, Colonel Max Webber, who is also an efficient artillery officer, and has seen considerable active service during the German revolutions of '48 and '49. Colonel Bendix, of the Steuben regiment, is well known as Lieutenant Colonel of the Eleventh regiment, New York State Milits, and possesses an extensive knowledge of military tactics.

Bendix of the Steuben regiment, is well known as Lieutenant Colonel of the Eleventh regiment, New York State Militis, and possesses an extensive knowledge of military tactics.

As it is of considerable interest at present to know who the officers are that lead the troops, we propose to give a short biographical sketch of the life and career of the various officers. The first in the course will be Colonel Louis Blenker, of the Eighth regiment, German Rides:—
Colonel Blenker was born in the year 1815, in the city of Worms, Dukedom of Baden, in Germany, and is comes quently forty-six, years of age. At the age of fifteen he entered the Polytechnic Institute, and graduated with hours in 1832. From this period he entered the American the Colonel Faubier, and served until after the landing of King Otto. He was concerned in the taking of the Morea, and aided with his army in the Sparta and Kina campalga. For two years he was concerned in some of the most extensive battles. When the Ramelieu marched against the Albanians and Claphtens, he assisted in the fortifications, and distinguished himself particularly at Achine and St. Marino. In the meantime, the subject of our sketch had been promoted to the position of Colonel, and after the last two menti-ned engagements, King Otto still further advanced Colonel Blenker, by placing him on his staff, and decorated him with two medals of honor.

A number of battles fought in the period from 1832 to 1837 were under the sole command of Colonel Blenker, such was the confidence placed in his military capacity, indomisable courage and strateges skill, that no officer was allowed to supercede him in his chief command. At the conclusion of the Grecian campaign Colonel Blenker retired to the balmy clime of Italy, to recruit his health, which a long and tedious camp life had greatly impaired, where he remained until the revolution spread over the German continent, when he hied to his native land to effer his services in the confidence in the Colonel Blenker retired to the Soundard and f

career.

Lieutenant Colonel Julius Stabel, of the Twentieth regiment, is also the hero of a number of battles, numerous wounds covering his body. He is a native of Hungary, and thirty-six years of age. In 1846 he entered the Austrian army as lieuterant, where he served until the beginning of the Hungarian revolution, when he took sides with his country and was appointed Adjutant to General Guyon. At the commencement he was at the storming of Fort Komoru, where they compelled the enemy to raise the seige. From here he was laid up sick and disabled for some time. As soon as he was convaloscent he was appointed an officer on General Gorgey's staff, with whom he participated in the battles of Schweherdt, Acs (the bridge over the Danubo), Igiani, Scheneditz and the storming of Branitzkau. At the last ergagiment Lieutenant Colonel Stabel was wounded to such an extent that the surgeons advised the amputation of both legs. For his bravery at Komoru he was decorated with the Hungarian crater of the army. After the revolution he travelled in Europe, and finally came to this country four years and a half age. Here he has been engaged as a journalist on one of the illustrated newspapers in this city.

Major Lutz, of this regiment, is an old militia officer of

on years and had not one of the illustrated newspapers in this city.

Major Lutz, of this regiment, is an old militia officer of the New York State Militia and a good tactician and soldier. He has, however, never been in battle as yet.

Adjutant John Trzeriatz is a native of Warsaw, Poland, and was Adjutant to General Schneider of the Pfaltz-Baden army, in which position he distinguished himself highly. During his residence in New York he has followed several occupations, but latterly has been attached to the Metropolitan Police as a sergeant. Nearly every one of the line officers was a participant in the revolution Lieutenant Struce, although he has assumed so modest a position, is nevertheless worthy of being mentioned in connection with this regiment. In 1848 and 1849 he was Governor of Baden. His previous life having been devoted to bitterly opposing despotism, when the revolution ensued, he threw all his energies, his wealth and influence in the scale of liberty. The liberal cause, however, suffered, and among the thousands of brave exits Governor Struve-settled in the United States, and became one of our honored and influential dilizens. He is the author of the "History of the cilizens. He is the author of the "History of the World," and a number of other German productions of literature. Governor Struve was born in the year 1807, in the province of Oldenburg.

COLONEL WILSON'S ZOUAVES.

CAMP WASHINGTON, STATEN ISLAND, May 26, 1861. Our regiment, the Sixth, New York State Volunteers, is now fully mustered into the United States service. Capt. Cogswell, of the United States Army, and Surgeon Mott went through an examination of the remaining five companies yesterday; the cath was administered to the men, after which, the regiment being omplete, the field and staff officers were sworn in, and we now, after so long a delay, can get our uniform and arms. Capt. Cogswell is a model officer; with a through knowledge of his duties is combined a deportment so gendemanly, that he went from our camp leaving an impres ion upon the minds of both officers and men that will be

elemanly, that he went from our camp leaving an impression upon the minds of both officers and men that will be
liasting. We are proud of our regular army, that it contains such men as Capt. Cogswell and Capt. Seymour, the
gentleman who mustered our first five companies into
service. The greatest entimaism prevails among the
men. The late news from the seat of war has made them
so cager 10 be upon the march that their ardor can
scarcely be held within bounds.

No withstanding the various/reports which have been
made concerning us, I am borns out by Captain C,
and the hapecting surgeon in saying, that not a better
or more thoroughly disciplined set of men have as yet
been turned over from the State to the United States to
sid in the defence of our government. As one of the
officers of the regiment I may not speak of my brother
efficers in the same terms that I could and should were
if otherwise, but justice to my associates demands that
I should not pass them by without a brief notice. Several
chouges have resembly been made; men who were unfit to
how positions have been invited to resign, and others
every way capable have taken their places. We have
now a body of gestlemen whom, as associates, I am
proud of, and as officers are, able and willing to do their
duty and their whole duty to their country, and to dare
every canger in defence of our glorious fing. We have
now as bedy of gestlemen whom, as associates, I am
proud of, and as officers are, able and willing to do their
duty and their whole duty to their country, and there
whom are eager to go. To-day
being Standay, according to custom slace our
colonel takes but little but works much; he is never abneut from his position upon the field, and we all feel
than he will no every sense be our leader upon the field
of strife thould it be our envisible lot to see active service.
Our location here is a very pleasant one; to better site

ovice.
Our location here is a very pleasant one; to better site for a camp could have been selected—fresh water, fresh air end plenty of room. We have an abundance of good, wholesome food, and after the removal from the Quarantine grounds into our new quarters very few men have required medical and.

The following is a list of the field, staff and line officers—

The following is a list of the field, staff and line of floors:—
Field Officers—Colonel, William Wilson; Lieut. Colonel, John Oreighton: Major Wm. B. Newby.

Staff Officers—Acjutant, J. J. Heary; Quartermaster, M. E. Bracley; Surgeon, P. C. Pesce; Assistant Surgeon, Edward Lynch.

Company A—Captain, Burgess; First Lieutenant, Latham; Ensign, Cox.

Company B—Captain, A. T. Whiting; Ensign, Vanquisen.

Company C—Captain, R. H. Hazeitine; First Lieutenant, R. Balley; Ensign, Hauman.

Company D—Captain, Patrick Duffy; First Lieutenant, Roddy, Ensign, Matthews.

Company F—Captain, DuFrame; First Lieutenant, Roddy, Ensign, Matthews.

Company F—Captain, DoFrame; First Lieutenant, Heary; Ensign, Barber.

Company G—Captain, Dobey; First Lieutenant, D. Orwills, Ensign, Barber. Ensign, Barber.

Company G—Captain, Dobey; First Lieutenant, D. Orville: Ensign, Black.

Company H—Captain, Peter Dudy; First Lieutenant, Glapp; Ensign, Evarts.

Company I—Captain, McCormick; First Lieutenant, Kaufman; Ensign, Spence.

Company K—Captain, Hoizle; First Lieutenant, Sull way, Ensign, Craile.

PRESIDENT'S LIFE GUARD.

This regiment is rapidly filling up, and from what Iwe can learn will prove one of the most efficient sent from this city. Much is expected of it from the fact of the greatest care being given to the selection of both officers greatest care being given to the selection of both officers and men. Good moral character and strong physique are the essential requisites necessary in the character of all applicants for any position in the regiment. Colonel Good win not having received, as yet, assistance from any quarter, and which he is now in need or, would respectfully solicit such aid as will vashe him to complete his organization, at the earliest a gentle moment. All covarions can be sent to Colonel E. D. Goodwin, No. 8 Beckman street. THE SEVENTY TRST REGIMENT.

egraphic despatch was received in this city ye ternoon, stating that James Edward Jacob day afternoon, stating that James Edward Jacobs membes of Company E, Seventy-first regiment, had he drowned at the Washington Navy Yard. The mour intelligence was received by the young man's father his residence, No. 143 Waverley place. He was eighteen years of age, and, according to accounts, a 1 promising young man.

Another despatch was received, informing his fan that the body had been recovered, and that it would forwarded to New York by to-day's four o'clock train.

A meeting of the members of the Seventy-first rement will be held this evening, to take action relative the reception of the body and funeral of Mr. Jacob II will be held at the Armory over Centre market.

COMPANY F, NAVAL BRIGADE.

This company, to consist of one hundred mes rank an file, is nearly full. Ten active men, sallors or landsmen five feet ten inches high, will be taken if offered b four o'clock to-day. If more should offer they will be recarded with a place.

four o'clock to-day. In the basic provided with a place.

Colonel Bartlett has issued the following:—
The Naval Brigade—active service in the Chesapear and plenty of prize money. A few picked men will be taken into the Brigade to day and to morrow morning Packages for the squadron may be delivered on board the Coatzacoalcos before two P. M. on Tuesday. Enrelling lists at Franklin Equare, 349 Pearl street.

THE FIFTEENTH REGIMENT VOLUNTEER Colonel Jno, McLeod Murphy, now stationed at For Schuyler, had a visit yesterday from the Vice President who was accompanied by Colonel Winslow, of the Main volunteers. A general review of the men was had, an The majority of them are mechanics, of sound physic developments. They have evidently been selected wit a good deal of care. They are daily exercised by Golon Tompkins, of Tompkins Blues reputation, who bestow upon them much care.

THE STATE MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

THE STATE MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

ALLANY, May 25, 1861.

The organization of companies and regiments for the Three Military Department and the Three Military Board yesterday organized the remaining four regiments—numbered respectively Thirty-five T

SERVICES AT UNION PARK.

Rev. Dr. Chapin delivered a highly interesting and in structive discourse on Sunday afternoon, in the largetest at Union Park, before a detachment of the Anderson Zouaves. The tent was crowded to its utmost a pacity, and the discourse was listened to by the Zouaves with absorbing interest. The reverend gentleman took his text from Paul's Second Epistle to Timothy, second chapter and third verse:-"Thou therefore endure hard ness, as a good soldier of Jesus Christ." The speaker divided his discourse into two heads; speaking first of the soldierly elements in the true Christian; and second, of the Christian elements in the true soldier. He dwelt upon the characteristics of courage, fortitude and endurance, and showed the harmony exist-

endurance, and showed the harmony existing between those elements, and those which make up the character of a Christian He spoke of the military experience of the Apostle Paul, and remarked that whetever that was, it was limited to the earlier part of his life. We have no record, he said that after his conversion to Christianity be ever marked with an army or drew a sword. In the course of his remarks he spoke of the religious character of Washington and of Colonels voeburgh and Ellsworth, called "suddenly to their rest in the great encampment which is white with tents of enduring marble." The flag which they served, he said, would overshafow their graves and consecrate them, and the heart of the nation would keep forever green the memory of its patriot martyrs.

The discourse, though entirely extempore was element in the highest digree, and was delivered with an caractiness which could not fall to deeply impress the reverend gentleman's auditory. Want of space necessitates our confining the report of it to merely its heads.

THE RECENT INSULT OFFERED BY THE NEW YORK TIMES TO THE AMERICAN CATHO-

The corcert for the Twenty-eighth regiment (Brooklyn) having been announced, by request, in the church of St. Charles Borromeo, Sidney place, yerlerday afternoop, the Rev. Dr. Pise, the pastor, took occasion to refer to a recent editorial in the New York Times charging "Po-

recent editorial in the New York Times charging "Po-pery" with being opposed to civilization and liberty.

"In time of peace," he remarked, "I might refuse this unjust calumny by appealing to the music of this choir, which breathes strains of the highest civilization, or to that statue (positing to a marble image) so exqui-sitely chiselied before the era of the Reformation. But, under the present circumstances of our country, it is unjust and injudicious, as well as insulting, to make such an accusation, when, out of this small church have gone an accusation, when, out of this small church have goed north, to the defence of their flag, more than a dozen young and gallant men. This is no time," he added, "to reiterate such abuse, so often confuted, when armies of Catholic soldiers are winning laurels on the field of battle; when nums are presenting banners to the Sixty minth, which they have raised to the winds on the banks of the Potomac; when Jesuits have given their college at George town as a barracks, and on their beautiful grounds are spread the tents of these heroic soldiers. No, at this time all prejudices, sectional, national or religious, should be forgotten in the great common cause in which all good citizens are now engaged—the defence of our country and the integrity of our Union. We will not however, retailate, but will throw ourselves at the foot of our altars and pray for our country, the President, and all our fellow citizens."

and all our fellow citizens."

The reverend gentleman then recited the beautiful prayer for the authorities, composed by Archbishop Carroll, in the administration of Washington, in which all, Protestants as well as Catholics, devoutly united.

THE WORK OF THE SOUTHERN PRIVATEERS The telegraph has already briefly mentioned the cap-ture of several ships at New Orleans. The See of the 17th

The telegraph has already briefly mentioned the capture of several ships at New Orleans. The See of the 17th says:—

On Wednesday night the privateer Calhoun, fitted out in this port, bastoned to the Balize on her important work, under command of the daring and veteran captairs lack Wilson, having on board of his vessel several fine pieces of cannon and one hundred intrepid men, provided with small arms and everything necessary for a subcessful croise in the Guif. The first fruits of her mission, were very soon picked up, without much opposition, and were brought to the city yesterday morning, in the shape of a substantial bark, the Ocean Esgle, from Portland, Maine, with a cargo of 3,147 casks of lime, worth several thousand dollars, independent of the value of the vessel.

Captain Wilson having sent the Ocean Esgle up under a prize crew, set out again for the Guif after sundry other crafts, which, from accounts obtained, he had begoe of capturing near the Baize, and some of which he no doubt caught last night, and will send up this morning. The privateer Music captured a prize at or mear the Baize, which was brought up yesterday, it corresany with the prize captured by the Cathoun. This was the ship John Jacvis.

The same paper of the 18th says:—

Several ships from Northern perts have, as we predicted would be the case, been captured, and ware yesterday brought up to this port. Two of these prizes were fine once, taken by the steamship privateer V. H. Ivy. The results of the first forty-eight hours' work may be set down at about \$300,000.

There are one or two valuable cargoes of Calcutta goods now due on our coast. These cargoes are owned chiefly in Boston, and it was bruited about yesterday that the excursionists were looking out for them.

WESTERN MILITARY ENTHUSIASM.

One company in the Ohio regiment, which is now in Washington, contains sixteen brothers. Their name is Fisch. They were all born in Germany. This remarka-ble incident has attracted general notice, and the brothers will be made the recipients of an ovation soon to be

HAVELOCKS FOR THE ARMY.

Mrs. Judge Daly, assisted by soveral patriotic ladies, is preparing one thousand havelocks for the use of the Sixty ninth regiment. The havelock-a name derived from the hero of the Indian insurrection—is a steen cap fitting upon the military cap, and falling over the head and aboulders, which shields the wearer from the sun while on the line of march, or in other active duty, as effectually almost as if he had an umbrella. It is an East effectually almost as if he had an umbreils. It is an East ndian contrivance, and was found to be invaluable to the European troops in India and the Crimes in proserving them from the diseases which in Southern climates re-uit from a too unguarded exposure to the heat of the un. The Seventh regiment is to be or has been similar-y supplied, and it is to be heped that the example set will be immediately followed by the other regiments-from this city. y supplied, and will be immed from this city.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD. I wish to eall the attention of the many ladies and so-cieties, who are so laudably engaged in the preparation of suitable outlits for our noble volunteers, to a small article of the ulmost importance as a protection from soup de soleil-the Havelock cap cover and cape, of thick o the selection of both officers of sold for the flavolock cap cover and cape, of the secary in the character of all the bend. Col. Rowan, of the British Army, who has served in India and the Crimea, and who is now in the win med of, as yet, assistance from any win med of, would respectfully ble him to complete his organishle mouncht. All docations is D. Goodwin, No. 8 Beekman with the include this in their benevolent in hors a suitable pattern, free of charge in AllDon, 619 Broadway.